



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

September Bulletin 1967

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS 1966-1967 IN MONTANA

<u>Blackfeet</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Flathead</u>	<u>School</u>
Adams, Warren B.	U of M	Bear, Marjorie M.	MSU
Bremner, Lockley C.	EMC	Camel, Charles W.	WMC
Chattin, Steve	U of M	Clairmont, James	
Clark, Robey	U of M	Couture, Charles	
Doore, Roy, Jr.		Dubay, Mary C.	
Douglas, Kathleen	MSU	Fyant, Arthur	WMC
Dustybull, Sharon	NMC	Grenier, Yvonne L.	MSU
Edmo, Karen Kipp	NMC	Marengo, Lynda M.	WMC
Edmo, Lorraine	U of M	Matt, Arlene Ann	WMC
Fisher, Reis John	NMC	Matt, Edith Rose	WMC
Head, Charles		Matt, Ronald Earl	WMC
Juneau, Robert	NMC	Matt, Zilia Ann	MSU
Kennedy, Patricia	U of M	Matte, Diane Lynn	MSU
Kickingwoman, Clifford	NMC	McClure, Margene A.	WMC
McKay, Thomas	NMC	Newman, Dan Eugene	WMC
Parsons, Robert	WMC	Normandeau, Dwayne E.	
Pepion, Elouise	MSU	Paro, James E.	
Pepion, Phyllis	U of M	Paul, John Peter	WMC
Salway, Marlene J.	U of M	Pitts, Liletta	
		Smith, Glen E.	
		Summers, Richard A.	WMC
		Webster, Dennis	U of M
		Williams, John	U of M
<u>Fort Peck</u>		<u>Fort Peck (Con't.)</u>	
Bighorn, Ernest, Jr.	NMC	Wing, Carlotta	NMC
Big Knife, Minnie	NMC	Youngman, Janet	U of M
Boyd, Darryl	U of M		
Courchene, Charles L.	U of M		
Schutz, Linda Rae	U of M		

<u>Crow</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Fort Belknap</u>	<u>School</u>
Bear, Urban J.	MSU	Bell, Joanne Marie	MSU
Birdinground, Sampson	EMC	Blakeslee, Judy	U of M
Covers Up, Bernard		Coon, Lloyd	U of M
Glenn, John	U of M	Dreamer, Mortimer S.	MSU
Iron, Gail		Healy, Jerome	U of M
LaVerdure, Doyle	EMC	Kelley, Susan L.	MCMST (Butte)
Little Light, Cornelius	MSU	Kirkaldie, Donna M.	MSU
Little Light, Janice R.	U of M	Lanksford, Jerry	NMC
Not Afraid, Starr R., Jr.		Lanksford, Thomas	U of M
Real Bird, Coey Myron	WMC	Overberg, Barbara	EMC
Reed, Clyde		Pond, Leland James	MSU
Three Irons, Arvis L.	MSU	Trottier, Donna Y.	MSU
Whiteman, Elizabeth	U of M	Tucker, William	NMC
		Welch, James P.	U of M
		Wiegand, James R.	WMC
<u>Northern Cheyenne</u>			
Beartusk, Keith	EMC	<u>Navajo</u>	
Jones, Jeanne	EMC		
Killsnight, Frederick	EMC	Tssinnajinnie, Bernard	U of M
Robinson, Boyd James	MSU		
<u>Rocky Boy</u>		<u>Rosebud</u>	
Torgerson, Shirley R.	U of M	Uken, Paul	U of M
<u>Choctaw</u>		<u>Reservation Unknown</u>	
Shone, Frank Robert	MSU	Glover, Cheryle	U of M
		LaPointe, Eric	U of M
		Pierre, Ronald	U of M

The latest statistics on the High School Drop-out rate for the entire country, have been disclosed in a recent U. S. Office of Education report, which showed that one fourth of the Nation's young people fail to graduate from the twelfth grade. The report also shows that the increased enrollment of first grade children has been decreasing the last five years. The total number of children enrolled in schools this year in the United States, will be 57 million. The drop in the enrollment of first graders is due to a decline in the birth rate. By 1970, it is predicted that the number of elementary school children will decline so that the enrollment will show small yearly reductions. The use of the state lottery in New York, to raise funds for education on the State level is not successful as had been originally anticipated.

Last year, the drop-outs from high schools on Indian reservations had decreased to about 3%. This is far below the National Average and shows what Indian people can do when confronted with a problem and an effort made to solve the problem. The slow drop-out rate of Indian pupils comes about entirely through the effort of the local people to keep the youngsters in school. This school attendance will improve further training among the

Indian youth for work in specialized fields. When Indian pupils graduate from high school, they become eligible to attend Haskell Institute and obtain specialized training. They also become eligible to go on special vocational training throughout the various vocational training schools of the United States. They also become more eligible for Relocation training, and apprenticeship training. There is very little opportunity for young people now days, unless they get specialized training, and Indian pupils are becoming more aware of this great need for specialized training to get good jobs and good pay. The large number of Indian people who were called into forest fire fighting this summer, is a good indication of what specialized ability will do. Forest fire fighting lasts only about a month each year, and does not become a life-long vocation. It is therefore necessary to obtain this training in fields where there are jobs the whole year around.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Prepared by a task force on juvenile delinquency, the report pinpoints school conditions and practices it thinks are delinquency promoters: curriculum irrelevant to later life; mishandling of misconduct; ability, economic, and racial segregation; widespread belief by school people that disadvantaged children have limited capabilities; inadequate compensatory education programs; inability to develop pupil commitment to school; inferior teachers and facilities in low income areas; and lack of realistic vocational education in the secondary school.

(Education U. S. A.)

On a recent visit to the Blackfeet Reservation, we were informed that the young people are holding youth meeting and one of the subjects of discussion is alcoholism. A panel discussion on alcoholism was conducted by a group of Flathead high school students at an evening meeting and the Blackfeet were very much impressed by this group.

HARRIS ASKS FOR NATIONAL INDIAN MEET

Senator Fred Harris introduced a bill calling for a 1968 White House conference on Indian Affairs.

Under the bill, co-sponsored by 16 other senators, the U. S. would provide \$1,500 each to states with large Indian populations to hold local and state conferences early in the year in advance of the national meeting--in the second half of 1968.

Harris told the Senate in introducing the bill: "Uninvited, unprepared, partly unwilling, the average American Indian has limited opportunity today to become a contributing member of the total community. He remains at the bottom of the economic ladder, has the highest rate of unemployment, lives in the poorest housing, and suffers chronic poverty." Harris went on to say that the proposed state and national conferences would underline Indian problems and help in the quest for solutions.

(Tulsa Daily World)

O. E. O. 1967

BLACKFEET	\$ 308,059.00
CROW	628,537.00
FLATHEAD	177,158.00
FORT BELKNAP	214,997.00
FORT PECK	244,261.00
NORTHERN CHEYENNE	249,512.00
ROCKY BOY	<u>212,965.00</u>
TOTAL	\$1,033,489.00

The above O. E. O. projects for Indian Reservations have been approved, the first half of 1967, according to the information on file in the State O. E. O. Office. Besides these programs, there are Upward Bound projects for Indian students at the University of Montana, at Missoula, and Eastern Montana College, at Billings. The programs at Havre, Great Falls, Missoula, Billings, Helena, and Butte, include a large number of Indian people who are not included in the above. The total of all programs for Montana for the first half of the year are, \$5,610,254. This gives an overall picture of the O. E. O. Program in Montana and the work in the State O. E. O. Office. These programs are divided into the following categories:

HEAD START - SUMMER 1967	\$ 178,551.00
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS	3,268,623.00
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS	1,465,660.00
WORK EXPERIENCE PROJECTS	327,920.00
RURAL LOANS PROGRAM	366,150.00
VISTA OBLIGATED FUNDS	<u>3,350.00</u>
TOTAL STATE FOR FIRST HALF OF 1967	\$5,610,254.00

JOB CORPSMEN EARN \$3.55 PER HOUR AS EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

Job Corps Director William P. Kelly announced today that 48 of 51 Job Corpsmen trained as heavy equipment operators by the International Union of Operating Engineers are earning an average of \$3.55 an hour.

This is the first such contract between Job Corps and any union. The Corpsmen received eight months' training in the operation of bulldozers, road graders, and paving equipment at the Jacobs Creek Job Corps Conservation Center, Bristol, Tennessee.

In recognition of the union's "imaginative and active support" of the Job Corps, Kelly presented the organization's president the Job Corps Gold Award to Hunter P. Wharton, the union's general president.

"Not only has the union equipped these poorest of America's poor with the training to compete for a place in the American labor market, but the International Union of Operating Engineers has actually gone out and helped these

boys find good jobs with a future. They have recognized the severe need and great potential in these young Americans, and they have done something about it," Kelly said.

Under a one-year extension of the contract, the International Union of Operating Engineers will train 80 Corpsmen and place them in jobs. The trainees will also receive the basic education and "world of work" training that is provided at all Job Corps centers.

Jacobs Creek Job Corps Conservation Center is operated for the Office of Economic Opportunity by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(O. E. O. Bulletin)

Montana Indians have been hoping for a program to train carpenters, electricians, and plumbers for their self-help housing projects. They have very little cooperation and help from the Unions and government agencies. The situation is approaching neglect and Indian housing remains very poor and sub-standard. In spite of many Indian efforts to improve this condition.

NO. CHEYENNE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

The report of the Neighborhood Youth Corps for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation gives the following information: for the month of August: The total enrollees, both boys and girls, were 93. Special emphasis was placed on counseling of the enrollees and helping them solve their problems. The total wages paid on the project amounted to \$9,946. The classes included driver training, health and first aid, alcoholism and glue sniffing, and occupational information.

The projects completed by this group include the following:

1. Cut and peeled about 60 to 75 swing poles for swing sets in Lane Deer and adjacent areas.
2. Construction of, and installation, of three library shelving units for the Lane Deer Library.
3. Construction of, and installation of, one bulleting board for the Head Start Program.
4. Installation of one writing desk for the Pharmacy Department, PHS Clinic.
5. Construction of two lumber racks and clean up of lumber and storage shed for NYC Shop.
6. Clean up of NYC Shop in preparation of terminating summer program.
7. NYC Shop crew helped out on finishing up construction of fencing projects.

8. Construction of two solid birch conference tables for the tribal building.
9. General repair and maintenance of NYC Shop machinery.

NEW LEGISLATION INTRODUCED FOR PILOT POVERTY PROGRAM
ON SIOUX-PAPAGO RESERVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Two House members have sponsored legislation for a self-help pilot program to foster further industrial development and attack unemployment on Indian reservations.

Rep. E. Y. Berry (R., S. D.) and Morris K. Udall (D., Ariz.) have introduced H. R. 10218 which would allow any industry locating on an Indian reservation a 10-year exemption from federal income taxes.

The program would initially apply only to Sioux reservations in South Dakota and to the Papago in Arizona. It closely follows "Operation Bootstrap" instituted in Puerto Rico in the early 1950's. The results in Puerto Rico are impressive. Industry has flocked to the island in the past 12 years, raising the per capita income from the lowest to the highest in Latin America.

Both congressmen, who come from areas with large concentrations of Indians, point out that the greatest obstacle to economic development on reservations is their remote locations. There is a surplus of manpower, but a lack of power, transportation facilities and natural resources which can only be offset by some type of tax incentive program, they say. Of the 380,000 reservation Indians, 50 percent are unemployed. The average annual income for a reservation family is \$1500.

It is difficult for many Indian people to leave because they are untrained in an age which demands technological skills. A solution is to bring jobs and industry to them. The Berry-Udall plan would not require massive expenditures for new layers of government employees, it is said.

The major mechanics of the bill:

1. To qualify for the tax exemption, an industry must employ at least 50 percent Indian workers.
2. Transferring from an existing operation from one area of the country to a reservation for the tax advantages is outlawed.
3. The facility must employ at least five workers, thus eliminating the small or marginal operation.

(Amerindian)

FEDERAL SUPERVISION TERMINATED AT QUARTZ VALLEY
RANCHERIA, CALIFORNIA

Federal supervision over the 600-acre Quartz Valley Indian Rancheria in California has ended, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Announced.

Located in Siskiyou County, the rancheria is owned in common by 49 American Indians descendants of Karok, Shasta and upper Klamath Indian groups. Termination of Federal responsibility is in accordance with the California Rancheria Act of 1958 as amended in 1964.

The Quartz Valley area is the 32nd Indian land parcel in California to be relieved of Federal trusteeship.

All restrictions and tax exemptions applicable to restricted Indian lands or interests in such lands are no longer applicable to the Quartz Valley Rancheria. Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are no longer available to the Rancheria owners.

The termination action was preceded by a 1960 plan for disposition of assets which had been accepted by a majority of the owners, all of whom are adults. The following terminal actions took place subsequently:

A water development program called for in the plan was completed before termination. A legal entity known as the Quartz Valley Community Water Association was established to accept title to the water system as community property and a quit claim deed from the United States was issued. The road construction called for in the plan was completed and turned over to Siskiyou County by deed. A survey was completed and recorded, from which deeds were prepared for parceling the land among the Indian owners. Funds held in trust in the U. S. Treasury for the Quartz Valley Indians were disbursed to the distributees.

(Indian Voices)

NORTHWEST AFFILIATED TRIBES MEET

Mrs. Freda Beazley, President of the Northwest Affiliated Tribes, has announced that the annual meeting will be held in Yakima, Washington, September 28 and 29. The meetings will be held at the Holiday Inn. The program includes Forest Gerard, Legislative Officer, BIA, Henry Old Coyote, OEO, and Joe Garry, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

DR. N. J. HAKA VISITS MONTANA INDIANS

Dr. N. J. Haka, from the University of Wisconsin, dropped into the office the first of the month for a visit. Dr. Haka is an anthropologist from the University of Wisconsin and a keen student of Indian culture. He had been at the Miss Indian America festival and had visited several reservations.

SHIFTING INDIAN AGENCY TO HEW RECOMMENDED

A presidential task force has recommended that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

The administration is understood to be considering sending the proposal to Congress, where it is certain to touch off a fight. Signal flags of opposition already are flying on Capitol Hill.

The group named by President Johnson more than a year ago to study the Indian problem found that Indian difficulties were fundamentally educational and social and fitted more broadly into HEW programs. As one informed source commented "HEW is more people-oriented." The Interior view is that the Indians' natural resources should be developed to provide them with wider opportunities.

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall had no comment when asked about the group's recommendations. He and Indian affairs officials are working on a legislative program of expanded aid that would enable Indians to manage more of their own affairs and develop their land resources.

The disclosure of the task-force recommendation came when Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., chairman of the House Interior Committee, expressed strong opposition at a committee meeting with Indian Affairs officials.

"Just as soon as anybody in the United States decides to place Indians in the same position as other beneficiaries of HEW, then I'm opposed to it," he said.

"When Indians become 'beneficiaries of welfare in HEW,'" he added, "the U. S. had better look to its hole card."

Rep. James A. Haley, D-Ala., and chairman of the committee's subcommittee on Indian Affairs, said that Aspinall's views "pretty much expressed the views of the subcommittee."

Furthermore, he added, "HEW hasn't done too good a job on that (welfare) with the money they've had."

Aspinall brought up the proposed transfer as Robert K. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his assistants prepared to review Indian programs and legislation for the panel. The Coloradan said he wished to discuss the proposal, but Assistant Secretary Harry R. Anderson told him, "We prefer not to get into it at this time."

(Indian Voices)

AUTUMN IS STOWING TIME

Across the pebbly creek-bed where no water flows
Squirrels scamper scolding with filled cheeks
while paunchy bears bend down
The choke cherry boughs to get their fill
Before their long long sleep.

AUTUMN IS STOWING TIME (CON'T)

And Blackfeet mothers come to gather cherries
 For their pemmican.
 With bent backs and scorning store bought food
 They'd rather pound the meat,
 The marrow and the suet with the berry pulp.
 Then when it's done and sacked
 For hunters on the trail - as in the-days of old-
 They say, "Tis good."

--Harriet E. Cushman

INTERIOR SECRETARIES AND INDIAN COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1901

Compiled by Robert Yellowtail

President	Interior Secretaries	Indian Commissioners
Theodore Roosevelt (R) 1901-1909	James Garfield Hitchcock	Frances E. Leapp
William H. Taft (R) 1909-1913	West	Robert G. Valentine F. H. Abbott
Woodrow Wilson (D) 1913-1921	Franklin K. Lane John Barton Payne	Cato Sells
Warren G. Harding (R) 1921-1923	Albert B. Fall	Charles H. Burke
Calvin Coolidge (R) 1923-1929	F. M. Goodwin Dr. Hurbert Work	Charles H. Burke
Herbert Hoover (R) 1929-1933-	Ray Lyman Wilber	Rhodes Scattergood
Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945	Harold Ickes	John Collier
Harry S. Truman 1945-1953	Harold Ickes Oscar Chapman	John Collier Dillon Myer
Dwight Eisenhower 1953-1961	Fred A. Seaton	Glenn Emmons
John F. Kennedy 1961-1963	Stewart Udall	Philleo Nash
Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-	Stewart Udall	Philleo Nash Robert Bennett

LIVING UNDER A BUFFALO ECONOMY

The buffalo was the basis of a type of living which is often described as the BUFFALO ECONOMY. This was a type of living and a way of life as practiced by the Indian people until about 1880. Up to this time the buffalo had provided the Indian people with food, clothing, and shelter. The hides were all cured and tanned according to Indian custom. The hides were then used for clothing, moccasins, tepees, and other uses such as war shields, pemmican bags, and traveling bags to be put on travois.

The meat was preserved for winter food. The meat was cut into narrow strips and hung on poles to dry. The meat was usually kept in the shade to dry. The shade was provided by branches of leaves placed on a high support and the South-west winds dried the meat and cured it very well. After it had been dried, it was called dry meat. The dry meat was then placed in a hollowed out rock where the women would grind it by revolving a round rock in the hollowed out rock. When the dry meat had been ground in this manner, it was mixed with bone marrow and buffalo fat, which had been rendered from the buffalo meat. This was then allowed to harden and solidify, and was stored in pemmican bags made of tanned buffalo hides, which had all the hair removed. This food was highly nutritious and was used up during the winter when food became scarce and hunting was poor. Pemmican often included dried service berries and choke cherries ground into the meat.

The buffalo hide tepees were a measure of the affluence or wealth of an Indian man. The tepee with 30 hides, gave the owner the honor of being very wealthy. They were considered very warm in winter and the robes were used to make warm beds on the ground in the tepee. The buffalo hides were thick and made good moccasins. They also made warm shirts and leggings.

NEW YOUTH HOME KEY IN TRIBAL ASSUALT ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS

The Salt River Indian Reservation--home to 1,800 Pima and Maricopa Indians--is bordered by the bustling, thriving urban centers of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa and Temple, Arizona.

In recent years tribal leaders have watched with dismay as increasing numbers of their young people fell victim to the cultural dislocations caused by two different cultures in close proximity. Juvenile delinquency became the concrete evidence of their problems.

Tribal leaders decided not to simply drift with their problems. With the help and encouragement of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, they have created a Youth Home which serves both as a home for delinquent children--where they may work out their problems--and a community center which helps prevent the increase of delinquency and treats many family problems before they have a chance to become serious.

As impressive as the Center's program, is the building in which it is housed. The building was built with volunteer labor using modern design and facilities combined with ancient construction techniques of sod and mud walls supported by a framework of Saguaro cactus.